

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

The following listing of claims replaces all prior versions of the claims.

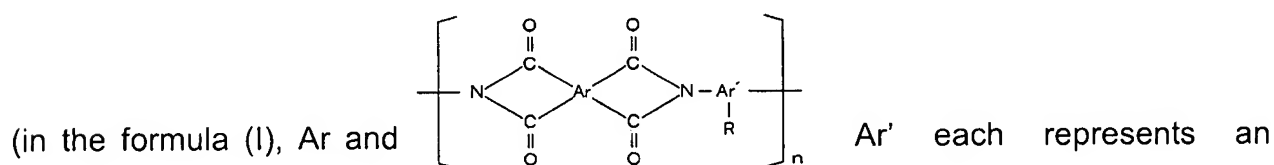
1. (Previously Presented) An anti-bacterial polymer consisting of the vapor deposition-polymerization reaction product of a diaminobenzoic acid monomer and a monomer reactive with the diaminobenzoic acid monomer.

2. (Currently Amended) The anti-bacterial polymer as set forth in claim 1, wherein the diaminobenzoic acid monomer is a member selected from the group consisting of 2,3-diaminobenzoic acid, 2,4-diaminobenzoic acid, 2,5-diaminobenzoic acid, 3,4-diaminobenzoic acid and 3,5-diaminobenzoic acid.

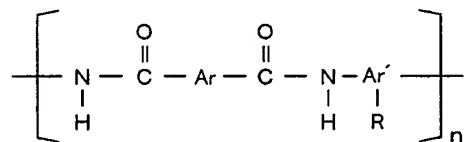
3-4. (Canceled)

5. (Currently Amended) The anti-bacterial polymer as set forth in claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein the monomer reactive with the diaminobenzoic acid monomer is a member selected from the group consisting of tetracarboxylic acid dianhydrides, diisocyanates, acid chlorides and aldehydes.

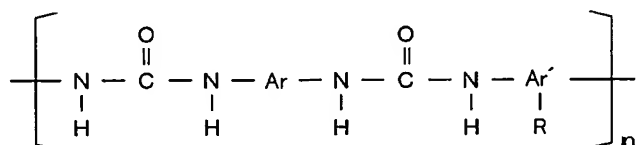
6. (Currently Amended) The anti-bacterial polymer as set forth in claim 1, wherein the anti-bacterial polymer is a polyimide, a polyamide, a polyurea or a poly(azomethine), the polyimide is a copolymer comprising at least one structural unit represented by the following general formula (I):



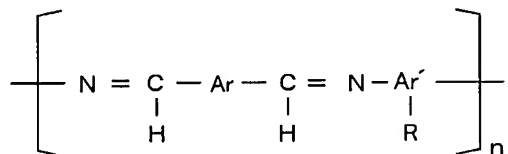
aromatic or aliphatic group, and R is COOH); the polyamide is a copolymer comprising at least one structural unit represented by the following general formula (II):



(in the formula (II), Ar and Ar' each represents an aromatic or aliphatic group, and R is COOH); the polyurea is a copolymer comprising at least one structural unit represented by the following general formula (III):



(in the formula (III), Ar and Ar' each represents an aromatic or aliphatic group, and R is COOH); and the poly(azomethine) is a copolymer comprising at least structural unit represented by the following general formula (IV):



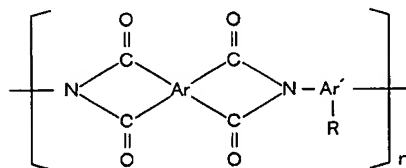
(in the formula (IV), Ar and Ar' each represents an aromatic or aliphatic group, and R is COOH).

7. (Previously Presented) A method for the preparation of an anti-bacterial polymer comprising the step of subjecting a gas obtained by evaporating a diaminobenzoic acid monomer and a gas obtained by evaporating a monomer reactive

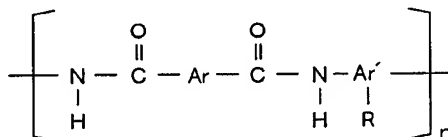
with the diaminobenzoic acid monomer to vapor deposition-polymerization, in a vacuum, to thus form an anti-bacterial polymer.

8. (Currently Amended) The method for preparing an anti-bacterial polymer as set forth in claim 7, wherein the diaminobenzoic acid monomer is a member selected from the group consisting of 2,3-diaminobenzoic acid, 2,4-diaminobenzoic acid, 2,5-diamino-benzoic acid, 3,4-diaminobenzoic acid and 3,5-diaminobenzoic acid; and the monomer reactive with the diaminobenzoic acid monomer is a member selected from the group consisting of tetracarboxylic acid dianhydrides, diisocyanates, acid chlorides and aldehydes; and the anti-bacterial polymer is a polyimide, a polyamide, a polyurea or a poly(azomethine).

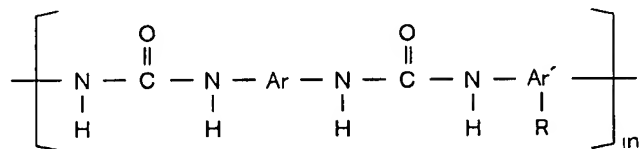
9. (Currently Amended) The method for preparing an anti-bacterial polymer as set forth in claim 7 ~~or~~ 8, wherein the polyimide is a copolymer comprising at least one structural unit represented by the following ~~general~~ formula (I):



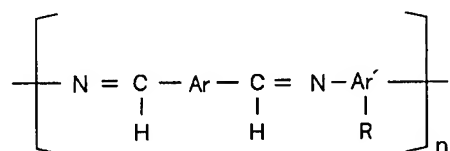
(in the formula (I), Ar and Ar' each represents an aromatic or aliphatic group, and R is COOH); the polyamide is a copolymer comprising at least one structural unit represented by the following ~~general~~ formula (II):



(in the formula (II), Ar and Ar' each represents an aromatic or aliphatic group, and R is COOH); the polyurea is a copolymer comprising at least one structural unit represented by the following general formula (III):



(in the formula (III), Ar and Ar' each represents an aromatic or aliphatic group, and R is COOH); and the poly(azomethine) is a copolymer comprising at least one structural unit represented by the following general formula (IV):



(in the formula (IV), Ar and Ar' each represents an aromatic or aliphatic group, and R is COOH).

10. (Previously Presented) An anti-bacterial polymer film consisting of an anti-bacterial polymer as set forth in claim 1, 2 or 6.

11. (Previously Presented) A method for preparing an anti-bacterial polymer film comprising the step of subjecting a gas obtained by evaporating a diaminobenzoic acid -monomer and a gas obtained by evaporating a monomer reactive with the diaminobenzoic acid monomer to vapor deposition-polymerization on a substrate, in a vacuum, to thus form an anti-bacterial polymer.

12. (Currently Amended) The method for preparing an anti-bacterial polymer film as set forth in claim 11, wherein the diaminobenzoic acid monomer is a

member selected from the group consisting of 2,3-diaminobenzoic acid, 2,4-diaminobenzoic acid, 2,5-diaminobenzoic acid, 3,4-diaminobenzoic acid and 3,5-diaminobenzoic acid; the monomer reactive with the diaminobenzoic acid monomer is a member selected from the group consisting of tetracarboxylic acid dianhydrides, diisocyanates, acid chlorides and aldehydes; and the anti-bacterial polymer is a polyimide, a polyamide, a polyurea or a poly(azomethine).

13. (Previously Presented) An article characterized in that it comprises, on the surface thereof, an anti-bacterial polymer film comprising an anti-bacterial polymer as set forth in claim 1, 2 or 6.

14. (Previously Presented) An anti-bacterial polymer film consisting of an anti-bacterial polymer as set forth in claim 5.

15. (Previously Presented) An article characterized in that it comprises, on the surface thereof, an anti-bacterial polymer film comprising an anti-bacterial polymer as set forth in claim 5.